G. R. S. IX-5.

Previous references.

LB dep 28-26.

Later references.

Present P-14

File No. 8-26

192 (V.P) Serial Nos 1

V. P 20 11 40

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

P-14 E

Serial Nos.

Part B for 1926

SUBJECT.

Improvement of the housing and Sanitary Condition of Towns and villages.

Recorded with no orders

WD 1888—GPB—16,826—28-7-31

Responsibility sheet relating to the observations made by the Dewan in his speeches at the Representative Assembly Birthday Session, June 1926.

Subject.	Dewan's observations.	Department.	Officer responsible
5:	Improvement of the housing and sanitary conditions of Towns and villages.	Local and Legislative Secretariat.	Sanitary Commissioner Presidents of --- District Boards, Deputy Commissioners

8/7/26

Send with draft
Dal
17
Please put up A.A. subject
re grant of building sites in villages
16/8/7

The subject called for in para 11 of GOM

9/7/26

GENERAL & REVENUE SECRETARIAT
- 8. JUL. 1926

Serial No

Mean Drawn & postage for the Summary of discussion on the subject from the Rt Hon the Minister

To R A-Gen's Office

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
10. JUL 1926
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Flag C

The Hon'ble Minister

Flag D

Rd

Hon ble.

A Reply of the Summary of discussions in the Assembly is postponed

13/7 To the A-S-G-Br.

13.7.26

Submitted with a copy of the Summary of discussion called for.

14/7 15/7

With reference to the subject of 'Improvement of the housing and Sanitary Conditions of Towns & villages', I am to invite reference to the Govt of India, Department of Industries letter No. 1-L/26, dated the 10th July 1926, on the subject noted above, and to say that the Government of India are prepared to undertake the collection of information regarding the housing conditions in industrial towns and villages, and to publish a report on the subject, provided that the Local Governments and Administrations are prepared to undertake the collection of the necessary information in their respective areas.

2. I am to request that you will be good enough to let me know whether your Government are prepared to undertake the collection of the information required for the purpose of the proposed report, and if so, whether they would require any assistance from the Government of India in the matter.

3. I am also to request that you will be good enough to let me know whether your Government would be prepared to undertake the publication of the report, if the Government of India undertake the collection of the information and the preparation of the report.

4. I am to add that the Government of India would be glad to receive your views on the scope of the proposed report, and on the best method of collecting the information required for the purpose.

NOTE—Contn. Sheet

WD 01264—GPB—40,000—17-12-25

General and Revenue Secretariat | File No. | of 192 3

Serial No.

654
17-7

Submitted for consideration
L.H.Rees)
1st Mar.
WD
16/7/7

Shri
17/7
WD

This seems quite useless.
What is req'd is
a note on present facilities,
& what more can be done
without much extra cost.
A Draft can then be put up for
definite action or
detailed points
Ltr
20/7/26
Shri
21/7
WD

Pl. remember
WD

A note is submitted
for as ordered.
L.H.Rees)
1st Mem't
WD
2/8/26.
Shri
3/8
WD

1413
4/8

The Addl Secy to Govt
Ltr
7/8
Shri
7.8

The file was submitted to the Member in person. He was pleased to say that no action is called for regarding housing & sanitation in Towns.

As regards the housing & sanitation in Villages the said that the points raised in the note may be considered by the Special Section & such of them as can

NOTE—Contn. Sheet

Serial No

for with the rules which are being framed under Act VI in West Lucknow may be incorporated in proper places.

The file is therefore forwarded to the Special Section

28/10/26

28/11/26

Recd on 8/9/26

A Set of rules regarding conservancy and sanitation has been framed and the opinion of the Secy concerned has been taken thereon. As regards provision for extension of village sites necessary rules have been framed and they are under publication. In the form of the Annual Report also, provision has been made for furnishing information regarding progress in sanitary arrangements and drainage, the state of water supply and action taken to improve the same. No further action appears necessary

28 29/9/26

WD 01264—GPB—40,000—17-1225

[App. F. IH.—2

General and Revenue Secretariat

File No. Fin 2775 of 192

Serial No

The Rules framed regarding the points raised in the note are indicated in the margin of the note itself - No further action seems to be necessary.

(8 members) 28/9

3544/28/9

28/9

28/9 28/9

To the Supdt, G.M. Br for note and kind return

31/7/26

M 8/10/26

8/10/26

Returned with thanks & may perhaps be sent with the Annual Report

8/10/26

Please see Member's note. It does not appear necessary to submit the file to the Dewan

11/10/26

11/10

NOTE—Contn. Sheet

Extract from the Skinety-sixth Note of Dissent in the Rep Assembly. Budget Session 1926

Messrs. Narasimha Gowda, Chamarajapatna Taluk
Manjayya, Chamarajapatna Taluk
Rudrappa, Sriniwasa Taluk.

M.r. Manjayya prayed owing to the insanitary condition of the General Villages, the following measures may be adopted for effecting improvements thereto:-

(a) The construction of new houses in vacant sites of small dimensions may be discouraged.

(b) Larger areas may be set apart for Gaothana and inducing house-builders persuaded to construct houses thereon.

He also represented that the Amildar should be entrusted with the work of acquiring the lands in healthier localities and shifting the Villages, for there would be factions in the Village if the local people moved in the matter.

The Revenue Commissioner observed that after the introduction of the Village Panchayet Regulation the said work would be undertaken by

Panchayets.

M. Appaya Gowda said that this work should be done as far as possible before the Village Panchayets Regulation came into force, as owing to factions in the village, even the Panchayets could do nothing

M. Ramaswamy represented that but for the keen interest evinced by the government the cities would not have been what they are and unless they (Government) took the same interest in the matter, there would not be any real improvement at all in the matter of improvement or extension of the village. The Village Panchayets could not do much. The work must be entrusted either to the Revenue or to any other department

M. Mayanna stated that with a view to increase the revenue of the State, the condition of the ryots, who contribute the largest portion of the revenues should be improved by providing them facilities to live in healthy localities.

Mr Murugesam was of opinion that Sanitary Inspectors in Taluks might very well be entrusted with the work of improving the present insanitary conditions in the Villages.

The Revenue Commissioner observed that whenever applications for shifting Villages to healthier localities were received, the Government would do the needful by acquiring lands but the Government themselves could not take the initiative.

The Representation was noted for consideration

Note on the improvement of the housing and sanitary conditions of towns and villages.

A. TOWNS

In towns the Municipal authorities are chiefly concerned with the housing and sanitary conditions of people residing therein.

Regarding housing accommodation in towns, it is to be stated that whenever there is any congestion or necessity for additional accommodation the Town Municipal Council can acquire necessary lands at the cost of the Municipality. This they have been doing whenever there is demand. The people have to find money for building houses generally, and no loan is possible from Municipal funds. The Government have been assisting Municipal Councils with grants when any large outlay is involved in the lay-out of extensions and Government servants are also allowed loans for house building whenever a proper extension is laid out.

Recently the formation of house building societies with loans have also been encouraged by Government for the benefit of the general public. The working of the scheme has perhaps to be watched before it can be further extended largely.

In flood-damaged areas even fecilities in the way of supply of timber for houses were shown.

As regards the layout itself, the Municipal authorities are given the necessary engineering assistance. What further facilities could be granted depends on the requirements and merits of each case.

Sanitary arrangements in towns.

It is an obligatory duty of a Municipal Council to provide for (a) cleaning public streets and places

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places and sewers and all spaces not being private property which are opened to the enjoyment of the public; (b) removing noxious vegitation and abating all public nuisances, (c) securing or removing dangerous buildings and reclaiming unhealthy localities and (d) constructing and maintaining drains, sewers, public latrines, drainage and sewerage works.

Many of the Municipal Councils have engaged either a sanitary inspector or sanitary maistry to supervise the sanitary conditions of the area. They engage the necessary staff of sweepers and scavengers. In the case of ordinary drain works they themselves are required to provide funds and many of the Councils do provide for the construction of drains from time to time. The Councils which have not maintained adequate or necessary Sanitary Staff or have not made sufficient arrangements for executing drainage works will have to be asked to take necessary steps in the matter.

In the case of large Municipal areas drainage works have to be undertaken on a costly scale towards which the Government also grant contributions. They have even granted loans for the work. The drainage scheme of many of the large towns have been taken up by the Municipal Councils and they have prepared estimates or are getting them prepared by the P.W.D. The grant for the improvement of towns has been enhanced this year, so that Government can sanction some of these schemes if Municipal Councils also come forward with their quota. The Municipal Councils concerned may be asked to hurry up their projects.

In many towns the ditches and pools have also to be filled up, rank noxious vegitation removed. Dilapidated houses have to be pulled down and unoccupied vacant sites which give room for people to commit nuisances ordered to be built upon.

The Municipal staff should attend to the ordinary work connected with the above and where this is not possible they should be asked to

prepare schemes for the removal of nuisances. execute the same.

The Municipal Councils have passed byelaws for the proper enforcement of ~~proper~~ conservancy and sanitation of the towns. The Council will have to be asked to enforce these rules strictly and where no such rules exist, the Councils concerned should be asked to frame byelaws and enforce the same.

B. VILLAGES.

Housing: Many of the houses in the villages are either ill-ventilated or are crowded together, causing much congestion in them. To prevent over-crowding and to give facilities for people to build houses in healthy localities, acquisition of more lands are sanctioned from time to time, the cost being met from Taluk Board or Village Panchayet Fund. In some cases people themselves have come forward with contributions for such acquisition, but it is found that though applications are made by people this is not speedily attended to in some cases. Much time is wasted in preliminary enquiries. Even people themselves contribute to the cause of delay, e.g., where there is factious spirit in villages and private lands are proposed to be acquired. Takarars are also raised in cases of acquisition of gomal lands, one party in the village pleading insufficiency of land for pasturage by such acquisitions.

Fmks 468 (Rev. P)

It is therefore necessary that in the cases of acquisition of lands for houses and villages the authorities concerned should be asked to complete the proceedings in a fixed time. Under the new Village Panchayet Regulation extension of village sites is one of the obligatory duties of the Panchayets. The Panchayets should be asked

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asked to provide funds for this.

The acquisition proceedings too could be facilitated as there will be no necessity for obtaining the sanction of Taluk Boards or District Boards hereafter and the Amildar can put up papers for orders of the Deputy Commissioner. The Deputy Commissioners may be asked to issue instructions to the Amildars to pay special attention to these cases and send them up for his orders. It is for the Deputy Commissioners to see that not longer than six months is taken up for the disposal of each case.

Sanitation of villages: Attention to the sanitary condition is paid now even in the selection of sites. The Sanitary Inspector Chief Sanitary Inspectors, and even the District Medical Officer are consulted before selecting sites for extensions. This perhaps will have to be continued. The Amildar should see that the sanitary authorities are consulted in the matter. After the selection and acquisition of sites arrangements will have to be made for the proper lay out. The extensions should conform to a plan to be prepared for the purpose. The Amildars should also be required to consult the town planning and sanitary Division. Provision should be made for proper drainage and water supply.

Rule 32 (2) (H:O)

Rule 64 (H:P)

Under the new Panchayet Regulation the Panchayets are also required to provide for the construction and cleansing of drains etc., They are also empowered to insist on these conditions in regard to houses to be built.

If the Village Panchayets bear the provisions of the Regulation in mind and exercise their powers properly the future sanitary

3

sanitary condition of villages will be ensured. As regards the existing villages steps will have to be taken for the provision of proper drainages, filling up of ditches and stagnant pools round about the villages and also arrangement will have to be made for storing manure in places which may not be injurious to the village health. Again, people are in the habit of commiting nuisances in anywhere in the village inside it, and in the approaches thereto.

The VillagePanchayets will have to be asked to introduce The trench system of latrines to provide places for manure quite aloof from inhabited houses. They may acquire lands for this purpose also. The Sanitary Department and the Agricultural Department have taken steps for publishing a pamphlet in the matter. The Sanitrary Inspector may be asked to freely circulate this among the villagers and explain these to them.

Closely connected with this is the question of water supply. People in many villages use water from ponds. These ponds are also made use of for cattle etc., and people also utilise i for other purposes. There is no proper watch an ward establishment to keep them free from contami nation with the result that the health of the people suffer. There should be good drinking water wells in villages. Where no wells can be sunk and people have to depend on ponds or Kuntas special arrangements should be made for guarding them against contamination. When the funds do not permit of appointment of any special establishment some remuneration may be attached to thoties or other minor village servants. The Panchayets will have to assure a good drinking

drinking water supply and to adopt measures for preventing them from being contaminated.

The Amildars should embody in their annual reports to be sent by them to the Deputy Commissioners under the Village Panchayets' Regulation special paragraphs relating to the sufficiency of accommodation in the villages, where accommodation is wanting what steps were taken to provide the same, the sources of water supply, conditions of the drainage of the locality, measures adopted to keep them in satisfactory condition, what peculiar diseases prevailed in a year in any village, and special measures required to be adopted to prevent the spreading thereof or to eradicate the same.

T.S.R.